Five pounds of copperas (sulphate of from to forty gallons of water is not only a valuable disinfectant, but a fertilizer as well. It increases fruitfulness and earliness of the tomato, peach and other fruits, besides prolongs the season. Trees treated with copperas or iron fil-ings produce a better colored and more sightly fruit, one that is more firm, hence better for shipping.

As a disinfectant about stables, chicken-houses and closets copperas is the cheapest and most reliable disinfectant known .- Now Orleans Times-

PATTEN THE POWLS.

Never send a fowl to market unless it is in as fat condition as possible. If a fowl will take on an extra pound of flesh, it will pay to feed it well until it reaches that stage. The reason is that there is not only a gain in weight, but price. If a six-pound fowl, not in a choice condition, will bring ten cents per pound in the market, the extra nd may cause the fowl to sell for twelve cents per pound, being a gain of thirty-four cents for the whole, due to both increase of weight and better quality, while the ford required for producing the extra pound may not cost six cents. Quality is a prime factor in the market poultry .- Farm and Fireside.

Somebody, whom one of our ex-Tto as "a sensible writer," Splaining in Horse and Stable, od of handling horses so as to repress their evil tendencies and bring out their good qualities. Among other things he tells how to teach the horse to take the bit. He claims that by his system a horse that is hard to bridle will be so educated and subdued that tilu will soon be as easily bridled as a cow, Any one who ever attempted to bridle a cow will feel the full force of this statement. It is so very, very easy to bridle a cow, she is so used to having the bridle put on, and is so greatly pleased with the operation, that any method which will make it equally easy to bridle a horse must be regarded as a great and valuable discovery. We are glad to learn that such an easy and efficient method has been devised, -American Dairyman.

SECURING THE HAY CROP.

Notwithstanding the use of the scythe has been so greatly superseded by machines and horse power, writes an Indiana farmer, I believe securing the hay crop is the hardest and most fatiguing work that is done on the farm. course, the warmer the day the faster the full and air proof. hay will cure, but this only makes the work the harder. The liability to thundecrease in its value. On days when rarely has more spoiled silage than the In such cases it is usually best to start if well spread out and attended to the tween showers always means hard work. every time .- American Agriculturist, Water is always drunk in large quantities by harvesters, and I have found that by stirring a handful or two of oat flakes into a pailful it not only makes it excoodingly palatable, but I believe there is less danger from drinking all you want .- New York World.

STACKING SHEAVES.

I have stacked much grain in my day, says Galen Wilson, and none of it became wet in the stack. Begin by setting two bundles on end, leaning together at an angle of about twenty degrees, then continue around and around until the stack-bottom is large enough. centre sheaves should be dressed in as closely together as possible. As the circle enlarges each succeeding course should be given a little more slant, so that when the last course is laid it will have but a slight slant. The stack-bottom is then highest in the middle. This rule is followed until the stack is finished. As the laying proceeds from the centre the sheaves should be laid less closely in a diminishing degree, so that the stack will settle least in the centre. After the first course the stacker should be on his Knees and press down every sheaf. When the foundation is about six feet high the outside tiers of sheaves must be laid to project a little over the ones immediately beneath, to give the stuck the proper bulge, that the water may be conveyed away from the base. outer courses when being "laid out," considerable weight presses upon them.

Grasp each sheaf with both hands, raise the heads end almost perpendicular and "chuck" the butt end into the butt of the one beneath, then lower and push out to place; the ends of some of the straws, catching into the sheaf beneath, hold it from sliding out. I continue this practice when "drawing in" to "top A good man is needed to pitch from the wagon to the one on the stack who pitches to the stacker. The sheaves should be thrown within reach of the latter, who has to move around as the stacker does. The wagon should not be unloaded from the same side of the stack twice in succession. The pitching-off should be done all around, to prevent packing down the sheaves more in one place than another. The stack-pitcher should not stand in one place longer than two minutes, but keep moving in differeut circles about the centre. His place is never nearer than six or eight feet to the edge of the stack. Keep the centre full, keep it pressed solid and even, and then the stack will settle squarely. Stacked thus, sheaves will turn water as readily as a duck's back. For a stack of outer edge. - New York Tribune.

PACTS AND "PANCIES" IN SILAGE.

"Has anything new been found out disease and other causes. about siles the past winter?" asks a reader have been made plain, and in the future hint to breed up and feed up.

we shall agree upon a few fundamental points. That the stone silo-except under limited circumstances—has had its day, and has ceased to be written about silo literature. The lathed and plastered silo is now seldom mentioned. Its great advocate, Professor Cook, of Michigan, now is on record for the wooden-lined silo, made durable with a coat of gas tar and gasoline.

The contest is now between a silo with a lining of two thicknesses of cheap, sound lumber, single surfaced, not even matched, put on with a half lap, with tarred paper between to make the walls doubly air tight, and the silo with a lining of a single board, -good flooring -matched, and not painted, the idea being that the lumber dries out during the summer, and when the sile is filled the swelling forces the joints and seams in the matching all close shut, and the sile lasts for years. The problem is just this: Will a silo made of one thickness of high-priced flooring be better than a lining of cheap lumber, but sound? Will the single ceiling continue to swell on demand, and always make a close airtight matching?

It appears that a ten or twelve inch well seasoned and thoroughly painted with gas tar, especially at the ends, and sunk in a trench, and bedded with lime cement, is, when no 'buildng up" is necessary, and where there is good natural drainage, quite as good a foundation as one needs for a silo. The trench is just large enough to take in the sills, and the coment fills in between the suis and the soil. The studding should not be mortised in, but toenailed with 10d-or20d-wire nails. If fears are entertained of surface water, a two-inch tile sunk in the outside corner of the trench before putting in the sills will remedy this. That a grouted floor, or cement is necessary is doubtful. Wellsounded-down clay makes an admirable loor. The only objection is that rats come up from underneath sometimes. The remedy for this is a good ferret for an hour. If a coat of gas tar and sand is first used under the clay floor rats will

not mine the silage. Fast filling is now, when help can be obtained, generally recommended. Corn thinly planted and cultivated very shalow to induce earing, and allowed to stand until "out of the milk," before cutting, and then filled in without wilting, seems the material out of which sweet slinge is made. Filling with whole fodder, now that some of the conditions of that process are understood, has many The smaller kinds of corn must | ing. friends. be used, and the silo filled as the corn begins to glaze. The corn fodder should be laid all one way, tops and buts. The tops along the walls should be broken over, and in the corners green hay should be occasionally put to keep them

How to cover a silo is a matter upon which few silo men agree. The successder showers at this season is a source of ful cover of last year is no better this continual anxiety when one has a large year than no cover. As a rule, cover as amount of grass down and half cured in we may, some of the surface silage will which condition a wetting means a large spoil. The silage left without a cover showery conditions prevail no more one that has been protected with a tight should be cut at a time than can be put fitting cover. Two of my silos the past into cock and covered with hay caps if winter, covered alike and the same day, not sufficiently cured to go into the gave different results. In one there was barn. Often the grass has become so about thirty bushels of loss, in the other ripe it will not do to defer cutting until seventy-five bushels, while a neighbor there comes a spell of settled weather. who covered his silo with six inches of green hay lost no silage but did lose the the mower immediately after the show-er, and put into cock before another would have a value of seventy-five cents, Seventy-five bushels of silage comes up, or late toward evening, when the half ton of hay was worth \$3. For rain in the night will injure it but little the little loss of silage how much compensation do we receive for the outlay of next formoon. Of course this all means material and labor? What material has hard work, but then making hay be- proved best for silage is answered: Corn

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

the poultry house.

If the floor of the poultry house is damp sprinkling with air-slaked lime will be beneficial.

Three kinds of food are essential to soultry, grain, green food and animal food of some kind,

Ground bone makes excellent grit, as it is hard and sharp and just the article for growing chickens.

Young poultry, if they are kept growing, need more feed in proportion to their size than those that are matured. Stir the soil about young trees. It should not bake nor should weeds and grass grow in it. Don't work it too

It is natural for a good cow to consume great deal of food. So high feeding within judicious limits does not hurt the cow if the food is of the right sort.

There never was a hand clean enough yet to be used in working butter. The hand does not improve the butter even if it is mother's, wife's or sister's hand. Since the introduction of the English Minorca fowls in America they have undergone a change which is an improvement, that is, the reduction in the size

A hen should produce a profit of at must be secured or some may slide when least \$1 per year over and above her cost of keeping. If your ledger fails to show gain, a screw is loose somewhere; tighten it up quickly.

Strawherry plants which have overfruited heavily should not be used for propagation, either for home beds or for market, as their vitality is decreased, and speedy degeneracy will result.

A new use for the strawberry is in making sod on terraces and declivities likely to wash. Set one foot apart each way they soon mat the ground, furnish one crop of fruit, and are easily run out by grass seed sown among them.

When good rams can be had for a fraction of their value there is no excuse for breeding from a poor ram. The man who, in the selection of a ram, considers no question but of first cost will never make much of a mark as a breeder.

Do not be afraid to plant more peas for a late supply. If the fall-growing varieties are used it will do but little injury if they fall over. Do not be deterred from planting because of the difficulty in providing supports, as they may be

There is loss in keeping a chick until twenty-five feet diameter the centre it weighs four pounds and sells for ten should be kept four feet higher than the cents a pound; when it could have been sold for fifteen cents a pound when weighing two pounds; the loss is due to extra feed and care, probable loss from

It for the last fifty years feeding and of the American Agriculturist. Not ex- breeding had been universally carried on actly, but many previously advanced upon scientific principles, it is impossiideas have been confirmed and the "faith ble even to guess how much more our of the saints strengthened." Speaking farmers would be worth to-day than for myself, I think that some things they are. This fact should be a sufficient

HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.

IDEALLY COOKED HAMS.

You may boil a ham or bake a ham, but when you treat the same ham to both processes it reaches the highest point of gastronomical excellence of which that viand is capable. Boil slowly until the skin can be loosened, then take it off, sprinkle lightly with pepper and lavishly with bread crumbs and bake for an hour in a moderate oven. This will reduce all the oily part of the fat to gravy, leaving the rest extremely sweet, firm and nutty of flavor and not at all too salty .- New York Telegram.

A COMBING TOWER. A "combing towel" is an American device for the toilet. It consists of a large towel, doubled in the centre, slit and cut out for the neck so that it will hang evenly over the shoulders when the slit is buttoned up, and thus protect the clothing while the hair is being brushed. The prettiest combing towels are of plain white damask linen, hemstitched on the ends and powdered with flowers or decorated with some suitable embroidery. A fall of lace at either end is not an Inanpropriate decoration. A pretty little combing sack, however, is daintier than any combing towel, though it is not available on all occasions .- New York

THE SHALLOT IN SAUCES. Shallot is a small plant of the onion family, which it is not at all difficult to They are very useful in seasoning sauces and salads, possessing a pe-culiarly fine flavor. They are so much prized by French cooks that they invariably are found in the French garden of herbs. Shallot sets can be procured from our seedsmen at about twenty-five cents a quart. This is not one of the oldest vegetables in Continental gardens. Its name of escalot, now shortened to shallot, indicates its origin. It was first brought to Europe from Ascalon, in the Holy Land, by the Crusaders. That delicious sauce, sauce tartare, owes its chief excellence to the shallot. For this sauce, beat the yolks of two raw eggs, just enough to break them, and add gradually drop by drop a gill of sweet olive oil. By this time the sauce should be as thic't as creamed butter. Then add more rapidly another gill of oil, then three tablespoons of strong tar-ragon vinegar, if you have it, or good vinegar of any kind, and continue beatg. Add a level salt-spoon of pepper, level teaspoon of salt, and the same amount of sugar and of mustard. Beat the sauce thoroughly, and add, last of all, a teaspoon of minced shallots and one of capers, and one of chopped cucumber pickles. This is a delicious sauce to serve with fried halibut or other fried fish, broiled chicken or any kind of cold meat. "Dead are the Cru saders," says the gourmet, "but the little onion they brought from Ascalon lives forever."

RECIPES.

Gooseberry Cream-Boil a pound of ooseberries; drain, and when cool press through a fine sieve; sweeten to taste with white sugar and add double the quantity of sweet cream whipped stiff. Serve in little china or glass cups with sponge cake or lady fingers.

Egg Sandwiches-Chop the white of hard-boiled eggs very fine. Mash the yolks and mix them with melted butter, salt and pepper. Then mix all with the chopped whites and spread it on bread. Take a long, narrow loaf of bread, shave off the crust till the loaf is shaped like a cylinder. Then slice as thin as possible from the end. Spread with the egg mixture; put two together and arrange them on a plate, one overlapping the

Baked Tomatoes-Select smooth, round tomatoes of uniform size, not very juicy. Put them in hot water, remove the skin, cut them in halves and scoop out all the seeds. Chop and rub to a powder one-third of a cup of boiled ham or tongue. Add two-thirds of a cup soft bread crumbs, one tenspoon of chopped parsley or one saltspoon of thyme, a little pepper and sufficient melted butter to moisten. Fill the tomatoes with the mixture, place them in a shallow dish

and bake fifteen minutes. White Mountain Rolls-Four cups of flour, one cup of milk, one-quarter cup of butter, two tablespoonsful of sugar, one-third cake compressed yeast, half teaspoonful of salt, white of one egg, beaten stiff. Have the milk warm. Add the butter melted, warm but not hot, salt, sugar, yeast and the flour. Mix well; then the white of the egg, the last thoroughly mixed in with the hand. Let them rise over night. In the morning roll into shape, cut and fold over or make in any other form. Bake in a quick oven after they have stood one

Bananas in Jelly-Make a mold of lem-Cut bananas in slices, on jelly. the bottom and side of a mold. Pour the jelly in slow-ly, that it may not float the fruit. Keep in ice water until hard. If you have no mold, use a small, round, glass dish. Put the sliced bananas on the bottom, then turn in a little jelly; when hard put a row round the sides with spaces between and fill the centre with banauas; add more jelly, enough to cover. Reserve a cupful of jelly, and, when ready to serve, break this up lightly and scatter it over

Cucumber Soup-This is a delightful warm weather soup. Have ready such a broth as that given above, but instead of adding turnip, carrot and lecks, add eucumbers prepared as follows: Pare two medium sized cucumbers, remove the seeds with an apple corer and fill with chicken or veal forcement; place them in a saucepan with thin slices of salt pork and enough broth to cover; cook slowly for half an hour; lift them out, and when partially cool cut in round slices half an inch thick; lay these in a soup turces with some dice of dried bread and pour over the hot broth. The broth in which the cucumbers were cooked may be strained and set aside for uso

Dukes of France.

another day.

A French royalist journal gives the number of dukes in France. There are sixty-two. Of these thirty date from the old monarchy, seventeen from the First Empire, nine from the Restoration, two from Louis Philippe, and four from the Second Empire. The oldest duke is the Due de Montmart, who was born in 1794, and the youngest the Duc de Guiche, who was born in 1879. - Boston

The world is rausacked for glove ma-

TEMPERANCE.

GOOD ADVICE. Take the open air—
The more you take the better;
Follow Nature's laws
To the very letter,

Let the doctors go To the Bay of Biscay; Let alone the gin, The brandy and the whisky.

Freely exercise,
Keep your spirits cheerful;
Let no dread of sickness
Make you ever fearful.

Eat the simplest food,
Drink the pure, cold water;
Then you will be well;
Or, at least, you ought to.

General Neal Dow, of Maine, the great Prohibitionist, who has fought the liquor traffle most vigorously for many years, has the courage and also the positiveness of his the courage and also the positiveness of the convictions. Very lately some one suggested to him that the Mains law might be repealed even in the State that gave it its name. "They can no more repeal the prohibitory law in Maine," said the old General, with a tone easily appreciated, "than they can bank the White Mountains to the sea-shore."—Preschiefician Cherrier. Presbuterian Observer. ___

"THE GREAT DESTROYER."

When Gladstone deciared before the House of Commons that drink had inflicted on the world greater evils than war, pestilence and famine combined, was he indulging in a mere rhetorical exaggeration? When the Supreme Court is the United States solemnly desolared in its official decision in the case of California vs. Christiansen (1899) that a greater amount of crime and misery is shown by the statistics of every State to be attributable to drink "than to any other source," was it, for the moment, indulging in a thoughtless statement for the purpose of pleasing the "temperance people?" Well, perhaps as Gladstone may have been out of his head and the Supreme Court may have been hypnotized, Let us make a little excursion into mathematics to see. In 1888 the British Medical Journal published the result of an inquiry made by the British Medical Association (the principal association of the kind in England, or, perhaps in the world). The inquiry was conducted during a period of nineteen months (May 9, 1885, to December 11, 1880), and related to the effects of drink on mortality. Each of the doctors contributed. "THE GREAT DESTROYER." inquiry was conducted during a period of nineteen months (May 8, 1885, to December 11, 1880), and related to the effects of drink on mortality. Each of the doctors contributing to the inquiry (178 in all, in different sections of Great Britain) took his death certificate book and from the counterfoils of three years gave, in the case of each death of a male over twenty-flve years of age the immediate cause of death, the age at death, and the drink-habits of the man who died. From the data supplied by this inquiry has been carefully reckoned (see "Prohibition, the Principle, the Policy, the Party," by Wheeler Appendix, Note C.) the number (120,000) of intemperate persons dying every year in England and Wales, from all causes, and, what is more important, the number of these who are killed by drink. This latter number is a little over 30,000. It does not include those (infants and others) dying as a result of crime or negligence on the part of drinkers, or as a result of inherited defects, but simply those who kill themselves with alcohol. The number is about the same for

but simply those who kill themselves with but simply those who kill themselves with alcohol. The number is about the same for the United States, estimating on the basis of the ratio of absolute alcohol consumed in the two countries. Thirty thousand killed each year in the United States, 30,000 more in England. Let us go further. In the report of the Swiss Federal Council, in 1885, after a special and exhaustive investigation, it appears that the amount of alcohol consumed in the countries of Canada, Norway and Sweden, United States, Great Britain and Ireland. Austro-Hungary, France, Russia, Gerland. in the countries of Canada, Norway and Sweden, United States, Great Britain and Ireland, Austro-Hungary, France, Russia, German-Zollverein, Belgium, Switzerland, the Netherlands and Denmark, is 676,734,985 gallons or aboutsix times as much as in England and the United States alone. The same amount of absolute alcohol can be safely reckoned as causing an equal amount of mortality, on an average, in all these countries. Six times 69,000 equals 390,000—the number of deaths each year caused in these countries by drink. Three hundred and sixty thousand a year! In an average generation of thirty-three years the number is nearly twelve millions (11,880,000). In the lifetime of a man of seventy years, the aggregate death roll will reach the amazing figure of over twenty-five millions (25,200-000). Remember, in looking at these stupendous figures, that they represent, not the number of drinkers who have died, but the number who were killed by drink. Remember, the estimate is based on reliable data farnished by one of the best scientific associations on the face of the carth. Remember that in these figures is not included the large, but indeterminate number of those dying as the result of inherited defects due to drink, or the result of crime and negligence on the part of drunken men and women. Remember that the estimate above is lower by one-half than the usual estimates given of all persons slain by drink. And remember that the above countries do not comprise by any means, all those in which the devastation of drink is spread. Among those not included are Australia, South America, Spain, Italy, Portugal, and Oriental countries. How ole are

tralis, South America, Spain, Italy, Portu-gal, and Oriental countries. How old are you? The young man of twenty can truth-fully say that in his lifetime drin't has slain, In the countries named, over seven millions. The man of thirty can say that it has slain over eleven millions. The man of forty can say over fourteen and one-half millions; the man of fifty, over eighteen millions; the man of fifty, over eighteen millions; the man of sixty, over twenty-one and one-half millions; the man of seventy, over twenty-five millions. These are figures for which reliable data are in hand. If we could obtain reliable data for an estimate of the millions not included in the above reckoning, we should stand, if possible, still more agast before the known ravages of this gigantic destroyer. But even then the story would not be half told. For every man who goes to his grave through drink, how many are there whose lives are shadowed by the disgrace and sorrow? "No man liveth to himself and no man dieth to himself." These are the millions who are slain; how many are the millions who are slain; how many are the millions who are slain; and and the tot himself and the millions who are slain; and the tot himself and no man dieth to himself." And to think that, from first to last, this amazing curse is created by man and can be removed by man—all of it every yes. in the countries named, over seven millions

mourn! And to think that, from first to last, this amazing curse is croated by man and can be removed by man—all of it, every ves-tige of it.—The Voice. TEMPERANCE NEWS AND NOTES. Intemperance is the most destructive of

Who does the most for the devil; the man who makes the whisky, or the man who

Fashionablemen in Paris and London, it is stated, are now using electricity as a cure for excessive tippling.

A \$60,000 shipload of New England rum has just been started for the African coast. The experters are bound that the field for foreign missionary work shall not fail. The Georgia Legislature has passed a law for the punishment of drunken doctors. It provides that conviction of drunkenness shall ualify a physician for further practice in

A French mechanic of fifty-three com-mitted suicide because he had lost the power to drink. He left a letter saying: "Che small glass of liquor makes me ill now. As I can-not live without drinking I am killing my-

A bill for the suppression of inebriety is being prepayed in the German Bundesrath. The Emperor takes the liveliest interest in the scheme to check druntenness, and has lered that the progress of the measure be ported to him.

Dr. S. H. Sheppard, of Brooklyn, in his ddress before the International Medical longress on the best treatment of aicohol-on, said that the Turkish bath was the best thing to cure a drunkard, because the most powerful agent for restoring a natural con-lition to all bodily functions.

Out of Sorts

cribes a feeling peculiar to persons of dyspepti tendency, or caused by change of climate, a life. The stomach is out of order, the head aches

The Nerves seems strained to their utmest, the mind is con-fused and freitable. This condition finds an excel-iont corrective in Hood's narraparilla, which, by

Its regulating and toning powers, soon restores h mony to the system, and gives strength of saind Hood's Sarsaparilla Fold by all druggists. St; six for \$3. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

Biggest Depot in the World.

Contemporaneous with the reconstruc-tion of Broadway, New York City, is the erection on that ancient Indian trail and modern highway of civilization the largest and finest railroad depot in the world. It will occupy the west side of Broadway between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-ninth streets, and will extend back across Seventh avenue to Eighth avenue, being 400 feet frontage on Broadway and 1300 feet deep, and so arranged as not to obstruct any thoroughfare, as the floor of the depot will be twenty feet above the street. On Broadway the building will be seven stories high for office accommodation. This gigantic depot is intended to accommodate the New York and New Jersey Bridge Company, which is about to build an eight-track bridge across the Hudson. Recent circulations show that 750 pas senger trains will cross the river by the bridge at Seventy-first street during twenty-four hours, which is more than thirty trains an hour. The New Jersey promoters of the scheme will unite with the New York corporation, and as the needed \$1,000,000 in cash has been provided the actual work of construction will begin in the fall. The four blocks in question are mainly occupied by cheap structures of a past era. - Philadelphia Record.

Colds Catching. "Don't come near me, I have a cold. If cold, are not "catching," as folk say, how has this come to be a form of ex-pression familiar in so many households? Dr. Richardson propounds this problem, but he frankly confesses that he is unable to solve the question. Sometimes he has been inclined to think that colds in a house spread by a kind of sympathy. Against this, however, as against ordinary contagion, there is the argument that all affected may be at the time under one and the same influence. So it stands now in respect to influenza. One day Dr. Richardson is called to a house to find several persons suffering with this disease, and the history supplied is that one of sufferers having contracted the affection many miles away, where it was prevailing, brought it home with him. He then goes to another house to find a large establishment with every member of it free from the affection except one, who has never been exposed, who has you to buy. never even left the house, and who alone is suffering severely. Unfortunatly, this expert in pathology is driven to conclude with the questions: "Where lies the truth? What is coincidence, and what is cause in relation to the phenomenon?' London Noics.

Odd Classifications.

A lady entered a railway station in England with a turtle, and the railway porter went to headquarters to ascertain how much fare he must collect for the turtle. On returning he announced to the lady the company's classification of animals for charges: "Cats is dogs and rabbits is dogs, but this ere tortus is a hinseet, and we make no charge for hinsects." The lady was no doubt quite satisfied to have her pet declared a hin-sect seeing that "hinsects" were not subject to any charge for passage. This amusing railroad classification is recalled by an item of news in our Week's Index concerning two French aeronauts who were detained at the Barge Office in this city until the immigrant inspector could decide whether ballooning was an art or After consulting his authorin trade. ties the inspector decided that the acronauts were professors, and could not therefore be barred out under the contract labor law. The inspector's decis ion is about as near the truth as was that of the railway man .- New York Witness.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is a liquid and is taken internally, and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free. Sold by Brungrists, fic. F. J. CHENEY & Co., Proprs., Toledo, O.

Western farmer has raised by irrigation bushels of potatoes per acre. The Convenience of Solid Trains. The Erie is the only railway running solid trains over its own tracks between New York and Chicago. No change of cars for any class of passengers. Hates lower than via. any other first-class line.

FITS stopped free by Da. KLINE'S GHEA NEAVE RESTORES. No fits after first day's use Marvelous cures. Treatise and \$2 trial bottl-free. Dr. Kline, 801 Arch St., Phila, Pa.

That "all gone" or faint feeting so prevalen with our best female population, quickly succumbs to the wonderful powers of Lydia E Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It never fails.

The favorable impression produced on the first appearance of the agreeable liquid fruit remedy Syrup of Figs a few years ago has been more than confirmed by the pleasant experience of all who have used it, and the success of the proprietors and manufacturers, the California Fig Syrup Company.

Lydia Pinkham's warning to mothers should be heeded by all, and "Guide to Health and Etiquette" heeded by every Mother and Daughter in the civilized world.



womanhood, every young girl needs the wisest care. Troubles beginning then may make her whole life miserable.

But the troubles that are to be delicate derangements, weaknesses, and diseases peculiar to the sex.

A remedy that does cure is one that can be guaranteed. That's

Decide for yourself whether some-thing else sold by the dealer, is likely to be "just as good" for

EVERY MOTHER

TAKEN INTERNALLY
It acts like a charm for Cholera Morbus,
Dinrrhean, Dyseniery, Colle, Cramps, Nausen, Sick Hendache, &c.

Warranted perfectly harmless. Seconth
accompanying each bottle, also directions
for use. It substitutes and PENETHATING qualities are felt humediately. Try
It and be convinced.

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DADWAY'S

WHY IS THE
W. L. DOUGLAS
S3 SHOE GENTLEMEN
THE BEST SHOE IN THE WORLD FOR THE MOREY
It is a seamines since, with no tack or war thread
to hart the frost made of the best line are thread
and easy, and consider the best line shoe or the
made easy, and consider the consideration of the
consideration and other manufacturer, it equals hand-

ACHES AND PAINS.

An Excellent and Mild Cathartic. Purely vegetable. The safest and best medicine in the world for the cure of all disorders of the Taken according to directions they will restore health and renew vitality.

Price, 25c. a box. Sold by all druggists, or mailed by RADWAY & CO., 22 Warren Street, New York, on receipt of price, Liver, Stomach or Bowels

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We have volumes of evidence to prove that S. S. S. is the only permanent cure for contagious Blood Taint.

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I , wered for five years with the | I then commenced taking Swift's was entirely cured, and to this great medicine SWIFT'S PECIFIC to do I attribute my recovery. This was over two years ago, and I have had no return or have had no return or possible for a medicine to be case since, and my skin is to-day as smooth Sowers, Covington, O.

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